### A GAME OF DRAW.

CROOSING SEATS IN THE HOUSE.

Where the Members Will Sit-How the Drawing Was Accomplished—All the House Committes Arranged Except Those To Be Selected by the Speaker.

The Utah Delegate matter was postponed, after which the drawing of seats began. After the usual uproar the Hons. Alex. H. Stephene, of Georgia, and Robert M. A. Hawk, of Illinois, were given permission to select their seats in advance of the drawing. They se-lected their old seats, Mr. Stophous' being the one next the middle aisle in the front row on the Demeratic side, and General Hawk's being the one next the aisle, front row, second tier, Republican side. The House objected to giving a like permission to Mr. Kelley, the father of the House, and

lam. Cox, the jester of the House.

After a din worthy of a ward meeting a page was blindfolded and the drawing began. No. 250 was salled, and Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, of doubtful lifle, stepped out and selected an eligible seat on

the Democratic side. The rattle of the balls and the voices announce ing the number and name drawn were all that disturbed the silence until General Tom Browne was called. He came forward and selected the can side, the seat lately occupied by Mr. Haskell, of Kansas. As he sat down he was greeted with applause in which the General joined.

Mr. Hiscock, of New York, selected the scat next

Mr. Robeson got the seat next to the aisle, just to the left of the middle aisle, second row, Repub-Mr. Dezendorf, of Virginia, sits just back of Mr.

Moteson, Messers. Reed, of Maine, and Calkins, of Indiana, sit together in the middle seats of the third row in and Republican tier, next to Mr. Kelley, of Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, occupies the seat next

the alsie in the fourth row, fourth tier, Republican looking, elderly gentleman, of fine appearance,

with a splendid head of silvery hair, chose the seatnext to that of Mr. Alex. H. Stephens. Mr. Jones, of Texas, the lone Greenbacker from the Lone Star State, will electrify the House from the seat next the middle aisle, second row, Demo-

Judge Reagan, sometime letter slinger for the iate unlamented confederacy, will pour out his wisdom upon his fellow-members from the third seat from the aisie in the sixth row of the Bour-

Sam. Randall drew a slim chance, but a fellow-Democrat, taking pity upon his foriorn look, gave him the seat he had pre-empted, to-wit, the one next to the sisle, third row, third tier, on the minority-minority side. General Rosecrans, "Old Rosy," as his boys used

to fouldy eath him, will witness the proceedings from the second seat of the alsie in the sixth row of the second tier, on the side where he is, but Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, will cross-ex-

Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, will cross-ex-mine the Democrats from the second seat from siste, sixth row, second tier, on the side where Massachusetts men are usually to be found. Mr. Peelle, of Indians, a new member, sits next Burrows will wine his flights of oratory

from the third seat from the middle aisle, sixth row, on the side where all good Michiganders are Van Voorhis had bad luck, and reposes

himself in the second seat from the middle aisle on the last row, Republican side. When Mr. Kelley left his seat he also left his hat—on the desk. Although it was late in the drawing before his name was called his seat was not taken by any one, and he came forward with quiet dignity to his old seat amidst the hearty ap-

plause of the Republicans, whose respect for the father of the House is only equaled by the fear the Democrats have for him in debate. Sam Cox regained his old seat in the fourth Democratic tier—middle scat of the third row—by the kindness of the same gentleman who had warmed Sam Randall's seat, and from this coign of vantage he will do the funny business for his

Mr. Haskell will worry the Democrats from the seat next the aisle in the sixth row of the fifth tier. just to the left of the Speaker. Mr. Dunnell will urge the improvement of the Mississippi River from the middle seat of the seventh row, fourth tier, Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, will explain the "plan" of his State from the seat next to the misle in the fourth row, second tier, of the side which admires the "plan." Messrs. O'Neil, Groutt, Dunnell, Orth, and Haskell grace the extreme corner on the extreme left of the Speaker. They are in good company but a bad place for recognition—nearly as bad as Indiana. 'r. O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, was the last name

en.led, and he selected the last seat of the last row of the last tier on the Republican side. Dingby, of Maine, occupies the old seat of the late President Garfield.

Where the Chairmanships Will Go. While the constitution of the committees is not as yet positively known, it is rumored among garrulous Congressmen that the principal commit-tees will be assigned as follows: To Mr. Kelley, Ways and Means.

To Mr. Dunnell, Appropriations, To Mr. Fasson, Pacific Railroads, To Mr. Robeson, Naval Affairs. To Mr. McCook, Military Affairs. To Mr. Belford, Mines and Mining. To Mr. Smith, of Penusylvania, Accounts To Mr. Browne, Invalid Pensions.

To Mr. Burrows, Private Land Claims. To Mr. Houk, Privileges and Elections.
To Mr. Neal, of Obio, or Hazelton, of Wisconsin

o Mr. Haskell, Post-Offices and Post-Roads,

To Mr. Hiscock, Commerce. To Mr. Orth, Foreign Relations. To Mr. Crowley, Judiciary. To Mr. Reed, Banking and Currency, To Mr. Hawk, War Claims. To Mr. Page, Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

To Mr. Hubbell, Public Lands.

To Mr. Young, Public Buildings and Grounds. To Mr. Pound, Agriculture, To Mr. Updegraff, Claims, To Mr. Wait, Public Expenditures.

To Mr. Moore, of Tennessee, Levees and Im

or wement of Mississippi River. To Mr. Errett, Manufactures. To Mr. Pacheco, Education and Labor,

To Mr. Calkins, Militia.

The chairmanship of the committees which have not been assigned in the above list will be designated hereafter by Speaker Keifer himself,

A Good Selection, The Southern Republicans met last night and discussed the question of the committees of the House and other matters. Judge Houk, of Ten nessee, was selected as the proper person to be ap-pointed chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was decided to leave the distribution of the remaining Southern members on the various committees to Speaker Keifer, who doubtless make such appointments as conduce to the best interests of the various districts. The Greenbackers of the House are also going to unite in a request for the apintment of Judge Houk, inasmuch as he is oroughly posted on the Southern situation, and be principal Greenback contestant comes from the South—Lowe, of Alabama, who was crowded out of his election by the basest of frauds.

The time of the officials at the Post-Office Department was fully occupied yesterday in receiving calls from applicants for offices. The rush was unprecedented even for the beginning of a new presidential term, and has not been equaled since the first term of Grant's first administration. One reason is that the commissions of a large number of postmasters expire about this time. The papers in the cases of 125 appointments posima-ters have been prepared at the Depart ut, and will be transmitted to the President that the commissions of 175 postmasters will expire, and the applicants and their friends will make it warm for the Postmaster-General and his

Another Hurricane, '

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. Results of the Rallotings in New England

and Elsewhere. Bosron, Dec. 6.- Municipal elections rere held in a number of cities of this State to-lay. The question of licensing the sale of liquor

vas also voted on.

In Fall River H. K. Braley, Democratic and Citiscur, was elected mayor over Milton Reed, Republican, and license carried by a large majority. In Frichburg George Robbins, Prohibitionist, was elected mayor over the Citizens' candidate, and license was defeated. The Citizens' ticket for on council was elected. In Trenton Mayor

lected mayor. License was defeated. In Haverhill, mayor Howe (Citizen's) was re-elected, and license defeated. SPRINGPIELD, Dec. 6. At the city election held

here to-day, Edwin W. Ladd, the Democratic can-didate for mayor, received 2,802 votes, and Lewis J. Powers, the Republican nominee, 1,416. All the aidermen and all but two of the common council are Republicans.

are Republicans.

New Havas, Cons., Dec. 6.—The town election to-day resulted in a choice of the Democratic licket by majorities ranging from 1.351 to 1,781. The aldermen stand 9 Democrats to 2 Republicans, and title. The common council, 22 Democrats to 14 Republicans.

Itie. The common council, 22 Democrats to 18 Republicans.
Bosron, Dec. 6.—In Cambridge, James A. Fox, Citizons' candidate for mayor, was elected and "no license" carried by 45 majority. In Somerville, J. A. Cammings, Citizens' candidate, was elected mayor, and "no license" adopted by 23 majority. The city of Newton elects William T. Ellison (Republican) mayor and the entire Republican teket for city council with one excention. "No license" has been carried by a large majority.

LAWRINCE, Mass., Dec. 6.—The Democrats to-day elected the mayor and obtained a majority on a joint ballot in the city government.

Bosron, Dec. 6.—The city of Brockton elects Albert Keith, Republican, mayor, and votes solidly for no license.

bert Keith, Republican, mayor, and voice solidly for no tleeme.

Springer, Mark, Dec. 6.—F. P. Goodall, Republican, was elected mayor of holyoke to-day by 4 majority over Crafts, Democrat. The alderinen stood five Democrats, two Republicans, and the common council eleven Democrats, tan Republicans. The vote on the liquor question was, for license, 1,174; against, 540. A recount of the vote for mayor is probable.

Bosron, Dec. 6.—The Hon, S. P. Fenny (Citizens') has been re-elected mayor of Chelses without opposition. License was carried. Hon, E. S. Converse (Citizens') has been elected the first mayor of the newly-incorporated city of Malden. No vote was taken on the liquor question.

FOUGHERMINER, Dec. 6.—The charter election in this city to-day resulted in the election of the straight Republican ticket over the bolting Republican and Democratic ticket by 800 majority. The Republicans also elected four out of five supervisors and five out of six aldermen.

# THE MESSAGE IN NEW YORK.

What the Leading Papers of the Great

City Nay of It. NEW YORK, Dec. 6 .- To-morrow's Herald will say: "The message of President Arthur is admirably written, calm, and dignified in style and tone, and advises Congress, as it is his his constitu-tional duty to do, on many important subjects with a wisdom and sound judgment which with a wiscom and sound judgment which will win for him the public confidence and for his recommendations the attentive consideration of both Houses. The message is an able and con-servative document. Most of its recommenda-tions seem to be entirely wise and judicious, and where we should differ from him as in the treatment of the question of shipping, the President has but spoken the sentiments of his party which favors subsidies and grants."

The Times will say: "The first message of President Arthur is a very careful and well-matured locument. Its tone is more frank and direct than document. Its tone is more frank and direct than is customary in such papers, and its recommendations, extensive and varied as they are, show that the President has patiently reviewed the field of labor so recently and so unexpectedly opened before him, and that he is not inclined to shirk the constitutional duty of aiding Courses by his suggrestions and advice. As the President holds, to all intents and purposes, an important part in the legislative power of the Government this course is entirely proper. On most points which Mr. Arthur touches he expresses himself with clearness and good judgment."

The World says: "Everybody will admit the President's message to be a business-like paper. That, however, is the faint praise which paper accustomed to bestow upon messages which are entirely pointless, and as President Arthur's message is by no means pointless, the slock phrase fails to do justice to it. In fact its eistinction is that it is pointed. It may almost be said to bristle with points when contrasted with the smooth and arid imbecility of Mr. Hayes message. There is indeed an aggressive individuality about several portions of the message as far as possible removed from the oracular and impersonal tone which has become as customary in President's message, in a word, is full of views, and the views are not pretended to be the views of the country or even of a party, but only the personal opinions customary in such papers, and its recommends.

re not pretended to be the views of the country, even of a party, but only the personal opinions of the author of themessage, which are to be taken, the arying is for what they are worth. In reard to the finances and to our foreign relations, he President speaks with a force and clearness, hich will command the respect of patriotic medial parties." The best-informed citizens till derive from this review much interesting and ill derive from this review much interesting and

The Tribuse says: "The Description of the Will derive from this review much interesting and important information in regard to foreign affairs and in this particular the message is unusually full and valuable, the vigorous work of Mr. Blains being everywhere felt in the record. The message is strongest on foreign relations and finance, but it is not weak anywhere, and it will be generally accepted by the country as a judicious, moderate ecepted by the country as a judicious, mod-nd in most respects, satisfactory document.

The Fine Italian Hand of Russia LONDON, Dec. 6.-The Vienna corespondent of the Standard vouches for the authen-icity of the following: "Some time back Russia sounded Italy in regard to joint action against Austria, Italy received the the proposals favorably and preparations were actually begun to repeat the events of 1856, with the exception that Russia was to play the part which Prussia then performed. But the scheme became known to the Austrian and German movements and Prince Rismark according scheme became known to the Austrian and German governments, and Prince Bismark accordingly arranged the Dantsic interview. When Italy perceived that the Austro-German alliance would be able to withstand an Austro-Russian conflict she resolved to attain herends with the help of Austria, Italy believing that Austria cherished important designs in the East of Europe, and would consent to transfer the Trentino or some other part of Italia Irredenta in order not to be disturbed in the East, instructed Count de Robilant, Italian Ambassador at Vienna, to suggest the interview between King Humbert and the Emperor Francis Joseph, as preliminary to an alliance. The Italian Minister who accompanied King Humbert to Vienna, broached the Trentino subject, but without avail.

A Breach of Promise Case. Your, Dec. 6.-The jury in the mit of Ida Uliman against Henry Meyer, of Rich-noud, Va., for \$25,000 damages for breach of promise of marciage, brought in the United States Circuit Court here, handed in a verdict this morn-ing giving the plaintiff \$1,700 damages. Counsel for the defendant applied for a new trial, and a stay of thirty days was given in which to argue the motion.

A Walking Match Pallure CHICAGO, Nov. 6.-The much-talked-of Dobler-Rowell walking match proved a complete failure last night at 12:45 o'clock. When Rowell had

# ompleted twenty-three, miles Dobler claimed o be considerably burt by an encounter with a trunken fellow and left the track. He did not clurn and Rowell was declared winner at 147, fter making thirty-five miles. TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

-Mr. Lowell, the American Minister, has re-ned to London from the continent.

—Mrs. Ann Jameson, a widow lady of Lak Bent-ler, Bradford County, was shot and killed Sunday, at Jacksonville, Fla., by an unknown assasin, who escaped. -Harrison O. Briggs, president of the National Bank of the Republic in Boston, died yesterday morning of erysipelas, after a brief illness, aged filty-seven years.

The trial of the Molly Magnires for the murder of Maurice Healy, the Dunbar furnace man last June, commenced yesterday morning at Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Whelen were

town, Pennsylvania.

—Mr. Whelan, cashier in the office of the United Ireland, has been arrested under the coercion act, charged with treasonable practices. He has been lodged in Kilmanham Jail.

—Alfred Horner, for many years secretary and treasurer of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baldmore Railroad, died auddenly of heart disease yesterday in Philadelphia.

—At a meeting of stockholders of the New York and New England Hallroad yesterday in Beston the Jay Gould party were chosen directors by a vote of about \$8,000 out of \$6,000.

—The Pope has expressed a desire that the ad-

vote of about \$4,000 out of \$6,000.

The Pope has expressed a desire that the address which the bishops are to present to him on Sanday be as molecute as possible on account of the difficulties of the present situation.

—The question of having a grand regatta on the Schuyikill River, open to all amateur orsamen, next summer, as a part of the bi-centennial ceremonies, is now under consideration by the Schuyikill naval board, in Philadelphia.

London, Dec. 6.—The steamer Missouri, shigh arrived at Liverpool on the 4th instant from Roston, experienced a terrific burriosue and ass hove-to for eighteen hours. She lost four poats, deck rails, ventilators, compasses, and one hundred and forty head of cattle.

## CAPITOL CHIPS.

WHO ARE HERE AFTER OFFICE.

List of Patriots Willing to Serve Their Beloved Country in Various Positions-Gomip from the Capitol About Appointments on the House Side.

Mr. Knickerbocker wants to be postmaster at Marcus D. Bornek, of California, has returned to San Francisco. J. S. Runnells, of Iowa, wants to be United States District Atlorney of that State.

Postmaster Sherwood has made one or two changes in favor of Union soldiers. General Borbridge, of Kentucky, is being urged by his friends for Minister to Brazil. by his friends for Minister to Brazil.

Captain Morse, of Chicago, thinks he could serve the country as secretary of some Territory.

Colonel R. M. Wallace is a candidate for collector of customs for the port of Charleston, S. C.

J. N. Culbertson, of Iowa, is in the city pressing his claims for an office. He is an ex-soldier and a Republican.

A. B. Tanasa, of Minister to Brazil.

William Penn Nixon, the business manager of the Inter-Ocean, wants to be collector of customs

the Inter-Ocean, wants to be collector of customs at Chicago.

The friends of Judge Harrison, of Tennessee, will urge him for some appointment under the Department of Justice.

The brother of General Thomas L. Crittenden, of the United States army, is a candidate for reappointment as marshal of Kentucky.

Colonel Tom Ochiltree would accept the German mission and furnish asthetic reports. "Conceive him if you can an every-day young man."

George McNeir, son-in-law of Congressman Burrows, of Michigan, will be appointed Assistant Pustmaster of the House of Representatives.

James S. Delano, deputy second comptroller, is an applicant for the Second Auditorship of the Treasury indorsed by the Illinois and Michigan congressional delegations.

The Republican applicants for subordinate

Congressional delegations.

The Republican applicants for subordinate places in the offices of the Senate have decided, since Judge Davis has defined his position, that this is a healthy time to make their exit. Tom Ochiltree is to be Minister to Italy, where

Hon T. C. Theaker is an applicant for the posi-tion of Supervising Inspector-General of Steam-boats, in place of Dumont, present incumbent, Asa R. Cole, of Michigan, is also an applicant for the sum resultion. same position.

Ex-Congressman Robert Smalls, of South Carolina, would'nt object to something good. He will be remembered as the colored pilot who guided a robel steamer out of Charleston harbor into the lines of the Union fleet.

a robel steamer out of Charleston harbor into the lines of the Union fleet.

General Wilder, who commanded a gallant band of mounted infantry at the battle of Mission Ridge, and has done more to develop the mineral resources of Tennessee than any other man, wants to be postmaster at Chattanoga.

Colonel Jack Wharton, present marshal of the Eastern District of Louisiana, is a candidate for renomination. Frank Morey, ex-member of Congress, and Colonel William Roy, of Louisiana, are also applicants for the same position.

Tummus nickel, formerly from Wisconsin, latterly from Ohio, but more previously from Nebraska, is in the city, where it is reported he will remain for a brief period, in order to become eligible for District Commissioner in place of Grandpa Dent.

Frank A. M. Kreps, president and general man.

Grandpa Dent.

Frank A. M. Kreps, president and general manager of the Mail Publishing Company, of Allegheny, Pa., is in the city, a candidate for the office of postmaster at Allegheny. Mr. Kreps publishes the only daily paper in the Twenty-third Congressional District of Feunsylvania.

sional District of Pennsylvania.

Samuel F. Gedney, of the District of Columbia, is heavily backed for the position of steamboat inspector of the District, embracing the waters of Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. He is an old steamboat captain, a practical engineer, and every way qualified for the position.

Ex-United States Marshal J. R. G. Plikin, of New Oricans, is an applicant for appointment as Minister to Mexico. Mr. Plikin is indorsed by all the back officers, the officials of all the insurance companies, officers of the steamship companies, and the general business community of New Oricans, and many prominent and influential men throughout the country.

Mr. Edwin H. Webster, who is being pressed for

Mr. Edwin H. Webster, who is being pressed for Mr. Edwin H. Websier, who is being pressed for the Baltimore collectorship, held the same position under the administration of Andrew Johnson. He followed Johnson into the Democratic camp. In 1888 he attended the convention in New York that nominated Seymour and Biair, and advocated their election. In 1872 he supported Greeley and Brown in opposition to Grant and Wilson, and in 1876 he favored the election of Tilden and Hen-dricks, and continued to act with the Democratic narty till 1889.

Gossip from the Capitol. Igning of seats was closed at exactly 3:00, The House Democrats made a gallant fight for

The first number drawn was 280 and the first name Wheeler, of Alabama. It took three pairs of stentorian lungs to go brough the calling for seats. During the assignment of scats several of the numbers indulged themselves in puffing their

The reading of the President's message was be-gun promptly at \$10 and took some two and one-half hours to read. James B. Jenkins was yesterday appointed in-spector of tobacco, snuff, and cigars for the fifth district of Virginia.

The Democrats of the House opened their capa-cious mouth yesterlay and put their huge foot in it down to their high boot-top.

closs mouth yesterday and put their huge fool in it down to their high boot-top.

The allusion to the stamping out of polygamy in the President's message was received with applause on the Republican side. The Democrats maintained a significant allence.

The galleries thinned out somewhat during the drawing of seats, and still more rapidly during the reading of the President's message. The message was long in manuscript and longer in reading.

The "majority-minority" party, as our amiable contemporary, the Post, calls the Republicans, will be a source of much annoyance to the minority-minority party of both House of Congress, will be a source of much annoyance to the minority-minority party of both House of Congress of the Miller of the First Assistant Postmaster-General, which will be submitted to the President for his approval and nomination to the Senate at an early day.

R. W. Austin, of Tennessee, clerk in the Postat-Office Department, has been appointed assistant Boorkeeper of the House of Representatives. This is an excellent appointment, Mr. Austin is young energetic, and capable, and will make an able leutenant to Mr. Brownlow.

Great confusion existed while the Utah Delegate

ante teutemant to Mr. Browniow.
Great confusion existed while the Utah Delegat
question was up. Randall, Ram Cox, House o
Tennessee, and Hooker of Messisspip i kindly aide
in the uproar in their effort to tangle up th
Speaker, in accordance with the predictions o
their friends. But the Speaker declined to tangle The alphabet is represented on the rolls of the House as follows: Seven As, twenty-seven Hs, thirty-two Cs, seventeen Ds, tour Es, mins Fs, cight Gs, thirty-three Hs, no Is, seven Js, seven Fs, eight Ls, twenty-live Ms, three Ns, three Gs, twee've Ps, no Qs, twenty-one Rs, twenty-five Ss, twelve Ts, four Us, five Vs, twenty-two Ws, no Xs, one Y, and no Zs.

ne Qs. twenty-one Rs. twenty-five is, twelve Tafour Us, five Vs. twenty-two Ws. no Xs. one Y, and
no Zs.

It is understood that Thomas Kayanaugh will
be appointed Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the
House, and will enter upon his duties next Monday. Mr. Kayanaugh is a native of Vermout, was
for a long time employed in the Treasury Department, and has for some time held a position
in the New York Custom-House. He is widely
popular, and will make an efficient officer.

The reading of the President's message yesterday was one of the pretitest farces imaginable.
When the Clerk began every member was soated.
At the end of five minutes about one-fifth of the
House had "gode out." At the end of twelve
minutes just one half the seats were empty. At
the end of twenty minutes the place looked very
much like a country meeting-house on a rainy
Smoday. It is safe to say that only the sexton was
let at the close.

Hon Lorenso Brentano, of Chicago, ex-Member
of Cangress, is in town. He has been requested by
the proprietors of Der New Frittmat, the leasing
is an journal of Germany, to write up the finite an
ease for that paper, "Including the finit scene at
the scaffold, from which it may be inferred
that those journalists have no doubt of the issue
of the trial. Mr. Brentano will also act as correpapearen for the principal journals at Vienna,
Frankfort, and Leipsie.

While no changes have yet boen made in the
office of the Clerk of the House, it is believed that

Frankfort, and Leipsie.

While no changes have yet been made in the office of the Clerk of the House, it is believed that most of the old employees who were "fired" when the Democrate came into power will be invited to return. If this is done, br. Mchaffey and Clisbee will be reading clerks, Clinton Lloyd will be chief clerk, the veteran Barclay will replace Harry Smith as journal clerk, Isaac Strohm, another veteran, will have charge of enrolled bills, and Dr. Jefferis, George McPhenson, Aaron Russel, Henry Piper, and the rest will fill their former posts.

The contested election case of General C. J. Stolriper, and the rest will fill their former posts. The contested election case of General C. J. Stol-rand vs. D. Wyatt Aiken is destined to become in interesting one, as the question will have to be elected by the House whether or not dozens of trued men are to be permitted to infast the polls and drive away voters for no cause save that they lesign voting the Republican ticket. Owing to hreats and a general intimidation of General tollbrand's witnesses, he has been prevented rom getting in all the evidence in its case, but he will present facts enough to show that Mr. Aiken has not a scintilla of right to the ent which he persons facts enough to show that Mr. Aiken has not a scintilla of right to the ent which he persons facts enough general to tissue ballot-box stuffing in its worst form, and that in many instances the boxes were openly robbed after the polis closed. General Stobrand is highly esteemed in military circles, baying served under Grant and Sherman during the late was, and, as the commander of an artillery brigade, he aided General Logan in establishing the splendid reputation of the Fifteenth Corps.

# GENERAL KILPATRICK DEAD.

The Minister to Chill Passes Away Sketch

Some two weeks ago a rumor was floating about, based on a dispatch received in New York, that General Küpatrick was dead. The re-port lacked confirmation. Another report came shortly after to the effect that he was very ill. Now, however, the consul at Valparaiso telegraph to the State Department the news that "Ministe Kilpatrick died at Santiago on Sunday, December Alipatrick died at Santiago on Sunday, December 4 Instant." General Kilpatrick was ben in Dickertown, New Jersey, January 14, 1836; was admitted to West Point at an early age and graduated from there at twenty-five entered the First Artillery, and was wounded at Big Bethel, Va., in June, 1861. He rose rapidly in the service and became in September, after leaving West Point, Heutenant-colonel of New York cavalry; and within a year was letterague colonel and and within a year was lieutenant-colonel and aid-de-camp. The battle of Manassas witnessed his daring and he became colonel of New York Cavalry. In 1863 he was commander of cavalry in the Army of the Potomae, as well as in the Army of the Cumberland. He received his second would at the battle of Resacs, in 1864 and a severe wound in the memorable "march to the sea." For this he was brevetted colonel. The same year he commanded the Eighteenth Artillery, and in the following year, 1865, he received the title of major-general for his services in hav-ing captured Fayetteville, in North Carolina. For campaign in the Carolinas, the title of major-general United States army was conferred, followed in 1865 by major-general of volunteers. At the close of

the war he was made Minister to Chill, which p cinted to the same position by President Garfield o succeed Mr. Christianey, and has been at his post about eight months. General Kilpatrick married a Chillan lady and was highly respected In that southernmost republic

Filmper's Court-Martial. San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 6 .- In the court-martial of Lieutenant Flipper to-day J. M. Dean, county attorney, testified that he had resided here three years, and had known Flipper twelve months. He was acquainted with the circumstances of the present difficulty. He had heard Colonel Shafter testify before the commissioner. Had heard him say at St. Louis that he would get Filipper on his trial or make a similar remark. He had said he was getting more evidence and was piling it up on him. These remarks dence and was piling it up on him. These remarks were made shortly after he testified before the commissioner. He had been led to believe that Shafter was Flipper's friend until he heard these remarks. He then thought he was playing him double. He was well acquainted with Flipper's habits; considered them remarkably good for a man of his age in this country, and not extravagant or dissipated. Major McLaughlin, of the Tenth Cavalry, said Lieutenaut Flipper had no bad nor extravagant habits. The defense offered the letter of the Tenth Cavalry, said Lieutenant Flipper had no bad nor extravagant habits. The defense offered the letter from Colonel Grieraon, of the Tenth Cavalry, Lieutenant Flipper's regiment, speaking in high terms of the accused both officially and privately. The court admitted the letter as a testimonial. This closes the testimony for the defense, and it will be followed by a statement of Lieutenant Flipper and the arguments.

The Philadelphia Mystery. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6 .- The body of a oung woman who died here under suspicious circumstances is lying at the morgue unrecognized. It seems that about eight o'clock last Saturday evening a closed carriage drove up to the house of a German family named Haseford, who have been in this country only about three months. It contained three women—the deceased, another girl named Kate, representing herself as the servant, and Mes. Brandt, a midwife. They

the servant, and Mrs. Brandt, a midwife. They made arrangements to leave the strange lady at Mrs. ascford's, paying a sum of money in advance, and saying that their charge was suffering from inflammation. A doctor visited her subsequently and yesterday she died, the doctor giving a certificate of death from peritonitis. The police say it is a case of malpractice, and have arrested Mrs. Brandt and the girl Kate. No clew can be obtained to the identity of the decreased, except that her name is supposed to be Katharine Hisden. She was attired in fine ciothes and seemed refined in her manner and conversation. Her clothing was marked "K. H." She had only been in this country from Germany six or seven months.

The assigning of seats was closed at exactly 2.00, cames during the entire passage. The steamer the names of the two Farwells came out together (Canima, from New York via Halifax, with in the seat drawing. freight and passengers arrived last night and re-ports seeing a signal rocket fiteen miles from Cape Spear, believed to have been sent up from a disabled ship, probably the City of Bath. The Hibernian has not yet arrived, being overdue since Thursday. Much uneasiness is felton her account.

Cotton Planters' Association.
ATLANTA, Dec. 6.—The National Cotton Planters' Association met in convention to-day at the Exposition grounds, and was called to order by President Morehead. Addresses were made by Director-General Kimball, Governor Colquitt, and Hon. Thomas Hardman, of Georgia, and Indee Simrall, of Mississippi, President Morehead Judge Simrall, of Mississippi. President Morehead peaks to-night at the capital, and Commissioner Loring speaks at the exposition to-morrow on "Small Farms Compared to Large Ones." The city is crowded. The Press Association of Missis-sippi arrived this morning, fifty strong, under Pre 1 lout Walpole.

Robbing a Post-Office. Сикласо, Dec. 9.—The post-office at Belviere, Ill., was robbed last night by four men, who book the train for Chicago. The conductor was noti-fied and upon arriving at Eigin, locked the door of fied and upon arriving at Fight, looked the door of the coach in which the robbers were, but when the police entered they carelessly allowed two of the robbers to escape. Of the two captured, one had several hundred dollars in postage stamps, and the other had a kit of burglar tools. The extent of the robbery is not yet known, but it is believed that a considerable sum has been taken.

Found Drows sd. RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 6.-The body of a man genteelly dressed was found floating in the river below the city to-day. In the pockets of his clothing was found a copy of the Pittsburg Comreigh-Gazette of the 3d instant; also two envelopes aring the stamp of the Pittsburg and Western allroad, one of which was addressed to J. E. uke. The drowned man was about fifty-five are of sec.

The M. E. Church South. COLUMBUS, GA., Dec. 6.—The South leorgia Conference of the M. E. Church south convenes in this city to-morrow, and will be in sion the remainder of the week. ministers have arrived, and a number of minent ministers not members of the confer-e are in the city. Bishop Pierre is here and

ce are in the city. Bishop Pierre is here and ill preside. The citizens are generous in their Garfield Remembered. London, Dec. 6 .- The Grand Lodge of Master Masons last night passed a resolution of ence with Mrs. Garfield. The resolution of oved by Lord Henniker and seconded by Leopoid.

Lynching in Virginia. FORTHESS MONROE, Dec. 6.—It is reported that William Allen, who killed William 8. Scister. riday, was taken from the jail at Warwick Court-fouse last night by a party of masked men and

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

Ex-Governon Rouve, of Colorado, is registered at COLONEL DAVID A. WINDSON and Dr. J. M. Hines are in Richm MAYOR MEANS and William Means, of Cincinnall, bilo, are at the Riggs House.

The Government receipts yesterday were: From nternal revenue, \$252,371.02; customs, \$685,473.95.

THE Plorences are playing a remarkable engagement at Booth's Theatre, New York. There is stand-MRS. SENATOR CONGRES, who has lately moved to

per elegant residence, No. 123 M street northwest, will not receive Thursdays until after the holidays, JOHN MACKAY, the bonanza King; John Russell Young, and General Lawrence R. Jerome left New York on a special train last night. They visit this

GENERAL NEGLEY, the president of the National

# A PAGE IN HISTORY.

EXPEDITING THE MAIL SERVICE.

How Andrew Jackson's Postmaster-General Expedited Service, Increased the Pay of Contractors, and Met the Ire of Narrow-Minded Senators and Members.

It is curious how history repeats itself. It might be supposed, from the circumstances of the case, that the star-route investigation, which has been attracting so much attention during the last few months, was without a precedent in our history; yet it is almost an exact repetition of events which happened nearly fifty years ago. As public attention has not heretofore been called to the matter anywhere, a statement of the facts will be new and interesting. Through the kindness of a friend the Times is in possession o an old pamphlet entitled "Address of William T. Barry, Postmaster-General, to the people of the United States." The pamphlet was issued in Washington in 1834, and bears the imprint of Francis P. Biair, Public Printer at that time.

MR. BARRY WAS POSTMASTER-GENERAL under Jackson's administration, from 1829 to 1835. The address was a reply to a majority report of the Scuate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, which was presented in the Senate a short time previous to the publication of the address. The report was one of censure of the Postmaster-General for his administration of the Department, th main charge being that he had improperly and legally expedited the service on certain route nd increased the pay of the contractors. The term "star route" had not originated then, most of the mails being earried on horseback or by stage, but the charge made by the majority of the Senate ommittee against the Postmaster-General was almost identically the same as that which consti-tutes the basis of the present •

STAR-BOUTE INVESTIGATIONS. In the opening of his address, or defense, Mr. Barry referred to the "extraordinary conduct of the majority of the committee in conducting their recent examinations," and to the "unexample that the majority of the Senate committee were Whigs, while the Postmaster-General was a Dem-ocrat. He says: "The personality, misrepresenta-tion, and falsehood, which characterize their report make it my duty to notice it in an especia manner; to expose its errors, refute its falsehoods, and repel with indignation its base personal al-lusions and imputations." There was some partisan feeling in those days. The address then quotes the laws organizing the Post-Office Department and defining the duties and powers of the Postmaster-General. After quoting the law, he argues that by their express provisions the expenditures of the Department are LEFT ENTIRELY TO THE DISCRETION

penditures of the Department are
LEFT ENTIRELY TO THE DISCRETION
of the Postmaster-General. We quote:
He is bound to provide for the conveyance of the
mail and to pay the expense; but the manner
and frequency of conveying it, consequently the
amount of expense which it may incur, are subject to his discretion alone. He cannot draw
money from the Treasury without appropriation by
law, nor involve the responsibility of the Treasury
for any of his engagements; but so far as the
responsibility of his own Department will sustain
him, he does not transcend the power vested in
him by law. The power which he exercises is by
law immediately vested in him. \* \* \* The
rapid imprevements of our country, the spreading
of its population over its widely-extended domain,
and the increasing fondness for intelligence even among the most distant
frontier settlements have called for a progressive increase of mail facilities beyond all
former example, and the responsibility of granting
or denying them is in the Postmaster-General
alone. To refuscithem would be withholding from
the people a benefit which they conceive it their
right to claim under a Republic whose security depends on popular intelligence: to grant them
would conter on the people a benefit of incalculable value, though it might exhipe the PostmasterGeneral to animadversions from those who did not
themselves need them, or whose party prejudices of malpractice, and have arrested Mrs. Braint and the girl Kate. No clew can be obtained to the identity of the decreased, except that her name is supposed to be Katharine Heiden. She was attired in line clothes and seemed refused in her manner and conversation. Her clothing was marked "K. H." She had only been in this country from Germany six or seven months.

Prightful Hurricanes at Soa.

New York, Dec 6.—The efconvers Sugvin and somerset arrived, the former from Hamburg with three hundred passengers, fifteen days out, and the latter from Bristol, nineteen days out, both short of coal. They report frightful hurricanes during the entire passage. The steamer Canima, from New York via Halifax, with freight and passengers arrived last night and reports seeing a signal rocket fifteen miles from Cape Spear, believed to have been sent up from a purport. This, be it remembered, was written in 1834, when the "frontier settlements" of the United States were this side of the Mississippi River. The argument singularly foreshadows that with which the public has recently been made familiar, and it is an argument that is hard to answer. The address then proceeds to cite the particular examples of alleged misfeasance, and to explain and defend the action of the Postmaster-General. Many routes are cited as having been expedited, and the uamos of a number of contractors are given, who, it was charged, had profiled by the action of the Department, and a defense is made in each case. On case was a stage route in Ohio, on which the con

tractors were Messrs. Stockton & Neil. AFTER THE AWARDING OF THE CONTRACT it became necessary to increase the service, and the contractors were given increased pay. The

the contractors were given increased pay. The address says:

After the acceptance there was a very pressing application made to me, signed by Mr. Thomas Ewing, Senator from Oblo, and many others, members of Congress, to increase the service to that extent which required the greatest amount of additional compensation. Agreeably to the earnest request of Mr. Ewing and others, it was done. And now, the complying with what Mr. Ewing then so earnestly pressed as proper and right he reprobates as improper and wrong. Whether he was sincere in his advocating it or condemning it I know not, or whether the relation in which he now stands to the State of Ohlo, which State was deeply interested in the improvement, has so changed as to have changed his opinion on the subject of the mail accommodations to which she is entitled, I leave for the public and for his constituents to decide.

This is the argumentum ad hominum. The same argument is still used with some effect. Another expedited route was that between Chillicothe and Gailipolis, Ohio. The address says:

There was a stage route running from Washing-

Gallipolis, Ohio. The address says:

There was a stage route running from Washington city and from Richmond, Va., by Staunton, along by the Kenawha, to Callettsburg, in Kentucky, on the Ohio River. Highly respectable citizens of Ohio desired that the State of Ohio should participate in the advantages of this route, which, it was represented, could be done by extending the Callicothe and Gallipolis route from Gallipolis by steamboat up the Kenawha to Cosl-mouth, about forty miles. This would perfect the most direct line from Richmond, Siaunton, and other important places in Virginia to the seat of government in Ohio.

The ingressed service was made, at some in-

The increased service was made, at some in creased expense, and was used in the Senate com mittee's report against the Postmaster-General. OTHER EXPEDITED ROUTES

were those between Chicago and Green Bay, be

tween Baltimore and Chambersburg, and between

Philadelphia and Fittsburg. The latter was a contract to transport the mail between Philadel-phia and Pittsburg, "daily, in four-horse postcoaches, to run two lines a day—one to go through in a few hours more than two days, the other in three and a half days." The fast line carried letters and the slow line carried newspapers. A loud demand being made by the West for the more rapid delivery of newspapers, they were or-dered to be carried by the fast mail, which went through from Philadelphia to Pitts-burg "in a few hours more than two days." The newspaper mail being heavy increased the expense of the service considerably and the Postmaster-General made the contractors an allowance for a service which, the address says, "their orginal contract did not require them to perform, and for which the public voice was clamorous." The address presents other interest-ing points, but we have quoted enough to show he remarkable similarity between the chargbrought against Postmaster-General Barry, in 1834, and the present star-route charges. It is pretty clear that the charges of that day had their origin in party rancor, and were used for political effect. The address of the Postmaster-General is a frank explanation, and

GENERAL C. J. STOLBRAND, of South Carolina who commanded an artillery brigade in the Army of the continued in office some time after the date that Tennessee during the late war, is in the city. He will contest the right of D. Wyatt Alken to a seat in the stack on his gloministration of the Department failed. He closes with the following bit of printing gush, which is not bad for fifty years ago: triotic gush, which is not bad for fifty years ago:
Our national domain is extended from the frozen
regions of the North to the planus of perpetual foliage in the South; from the Atlantic Ocean on the
East to the Rocky Mountains on the West. Clashing interests and sectional prejudices can be countoracted only by safe and speedy intercourse.
Every improvement which tends to shorten the
time of epistolary correspondence and to expedite
and facilitate the traveler in its transitions from
one part of the country to another, is like bringing
the distant parts nearer together; and while it
strongthens the bonds of friendship, increases intelligence, and affords convenience to the man of

business, it does more to cement our Union than any other consideration of interest or safety. The Democratic members of the Senate committee made a minority report defending and vindi-caling the Postmaster-General. Viewed in the light of these events, which occurred nearly half a

century ago, the present "star-route" proceeding furnishes a singular instance of history repeating itself.—Indianapolis Times.

#### THE SIGNAL SERVICE. A Bill to be Introduced in Congress for its

The following bill has been prepared and will shortly be introfuced in both Houses of

vice of the Army.
"Re it enacted by the Senate and House of Represeniatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That there shall be added to the Signal Corps of he army three majors, twelve captains, twelve first licutenants, who shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of mounted officers, to be appointed from regiments or corps of the army or from persons in civil life, preference being given to officers of the army now on signal duty who, by faithful and efficient service therein, have have shown themselves emi ently well fitted for signal duty : Provided, That no officer shall be commissioned as a signal officer until he shall have passed a satisfactory examina-tion before a board of officers expert in the duties of the Signal Service, to be appointed by the Prest-

SEC. 2. That no officer of the Signal Corps shall be promoted to a higher grade until he shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a board of not less than three officers of the Signal Corps, senior to him in rank, and should such officer fail on examination he shall be suspended from that pro-motion, and the next in rank found qualified upon examination, as aforesaid, shall be promoted in

his stead. "SEC. 3. That after the appointments have been made under section 1 of this act, vacancies in the grade of first lieutenants shall be filled by the pro-motion or appointment of such second lieuenants of the Signal Corps and of the regiments and corps of the army, as shall pass successfully, in competition, an examination be-fore a board of three signal officers of higher grade. "SEC. 4. That second lieutenants of the Signal lorps may be transferred by the President to the

ne of the army, but without prejudice to the rank of any regimental officer. "SEC. 5. That there shall be added to the collisted orce of the Signal Corps three sergeants, five corporals, two musicians, twenty first-class and wenty second-class privates, with the correspond-ing rank, pay, and allowances of other enlisted nen of the Signal Corps, and who may be employed as a permanent party for the garrison and

"SEC. 6. That the President may, by and with the advice and convent of the Senate, appoint three professors, three assistant professors, and ten as-sistants in the Signal Corps, preference being given those persons of high scientific attainment especially in the science of meteorology, who, by long service in the Signal Service and in the service of the United States, have shown peculiar fitness for meteorological and allied scien-tific work: Provided, That the pay of each pro-fessor shall be the pay and allowance fixed by law for professors at the Military Academy, and the pay of each assistant professor diall be \$2,500 per annum, and the assistants shall each receive a sum equal to the highest pay and allowances of sergeants of the Signal Corps.
"SEC.7. That a sufficient sum of money from that

now in the Treasury of the United States not otherrise appropriated is hereby appropriated to carry his act into effect to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883,

"Sec. 8. That officers now on duty in the Aretic regions shall be eligible to appointment under section 1 of this act, with the approval of the board organized, as therein provided, without appearing Sec. 9. That colisted men, while under instruc-

#### tion in meteorology in the Signal Service school be known as cadets of the Signal Corps." THE WINNERS AT THE FAIR.

The Principal Prizes and Who Were the Fortunate Becipients. The following are the principal prizes and the fortunate winners at the German Orphai Asylum Fair: Parlor organ, won by John B. Mur ray, Bureau of Engraving and Printing; amethyst ring, won by James Lansburg; Mrs. Reichenbach, piano; Mrs. A. A. Winfield, sideboard; Mr. Val. Knebsame, organette; Mrs. Tylor, parlor centertable: Mr. E. S. Metcaif, rug: Mrs. Emma Schuebel plushsofi cushion; Mrs. Schaefer, sliver butterdish; Mr. John W. Sims, rocking-chair; Mr. J. S. Woodward, rocking-chair; Mr. John Bury, quilt; Mr. Alex. Gardner, clock; Mr. R. Doerner, set of jew-elry; Mr. Hoffman, set of jewelry; Miss Enma Kaiser, chatelaine watch; Mr. George Stumpff Jounge: Mr. Barr, silver cream-pitcher; Mr. George M. Fisher, fruit-dish; Mr. Harbaugh, rocking-horse; Mrs. Smith, set of jewelry; Mr. Charles Weebel, camp-chair; Mrs. satin pin-cushion; Mr. Herry Joyce

eiry; Mr. Charles Weebel, camp-chair; Mrs. —, satin pin-cushian; Mr. Henry Joyce, tellet-box; Mrs. Paul Schulze, mirror; Mrs. Ferris, trunk; Mr. Hy. Wex, album; Mr. W. L. Tower pair of scales; Mr. W. L. Towers, child's fur set; Dr. Jay, toy chamber set; Mr. Aron, bridle and bit; Mr. Joseph Sessford, quart bottle champaign Mr. W. C. Eckles, white shawl; Mr. Pratt, silver cake-basket; Mr. F. G. Dicterich, dressing-gown; Miss Sophle Sanders, silver vases; Mr. Scufferle, silver ice-pitcher; Mr. L. Wetzel silver pickel-castor; Miss H. Kramer, tollet-case Mr. Moran, silver butter-dish; Miss Emma Kaiser elegant doll; Mr. J. C. Burger, zither; Mr. Kirby fluting machine; Mr. M. F. Lewis, side-rack; Mr. Hoover, silver fish-knife; Mr. H. Sessford, meat chopper, child's piano, towel-rack, and porcelair

To Revive Foreign Commerce. The bill introduced by Mr. Kellogg in the Senate yesterday for the establishment of United States ocean mail service and the reviva of foreign commerce in American steamships provides that the owners of American steamships of 3,000 tons register or upward, shall be cutilied to certain specified compensation for carrying mails from the United States to foreign ports, such mail transportation to be performed in accordance with contracts to be made by the Postmaster-General, with the lowest bidder on each line. It is further provided that only those steamships shall be acceptable for the service which have been built in American ship-yards, of American material, and by American mechanics, and that the vessels shall be commanded by chizens of the United States and manuel by crows of whom at least three-fourths are American elizens. of 3,000 tons register or upward, shall be cutitled

# PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Lieutenant Charles Dodge is in the city Mrs. Postmuster-General James will receive at the Arlington to-day.

Justice and Mrs. Harlan are expecting their daughter, Mrs. Childs, to spend the holidays with Mrs. and Miss Hurd, of Boston, who have spent several years in traveling abroad, have taken a house near the British Legation, on Dupont Circle, Mr. and Mrs. David King, of Newport, will no doubt maintain their reputation for hospitality in the handsome residence they have rented from Mr. Caldwell. The latter, with his family, will

spend the winter in Newport. Mrs. and Miss Carpenter are stopping at Miss Bordley's, corner of Eighteenth and F streets, and will be in the city about three weeks. Miss Car-penter will then go to New Oricans to remain during the winter with her uncle. Mrs. Carpen ter and Paul will spend the winter in Milway

Washington is becoming more popular every year as presenting unequaled attractions to induce persons of wealth to select it as a place for a winter residence. Several induential New York families have decided to reside here during the present winter, among them is Mr. William Rieves, who has rented the house on H street which belonged to the late Admiral Revuolds. to the late Admiral Reynolds.

onic Hall for the benefit of "The Training Schoo for Nurses" promises to be a very enjoyable affair. When such capable ladies as Mrs. General Ricketts and Mrs. Ross Ray, assisted by Mrs. General Emory, Mrs. Admirat Rodgers, Mrs. Judge Hagner and others undertake the management of any affair it is a sure guarustee of its success. These same ladies had charge of the promeinde concert given last winter for the benefit of the school, and their great success induced them to try again his winter. The room will be tastefully deed fair t belies of the city will be in atendance upon the tables and will be attired in the costume of "ye olden time." After the tables are cleared there will be dancing. In which the fair waiters will take part, and as this is the first of the aging the Mexican Government to a beneficial

## PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

HIS FIRST MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

An Interesting Document, Showing the Needs of the Government in All of its Various Departs

ments-Important Recommendations Relative to This District. The following is the message of Prest-

ent Arthur in detail as submitted to and read pefere both Houses of Congress yesterday: United States: An appalling calamity has befallen the American

scople since their chosen representatives last met in the balls where you are now assembled. We might else recall with unalloyed content the rare prosperity with which throughout the year the Nation has been blessed. Its barvests have been plenteous; its varied industries have thriven; he health of its people has been preserved; it has maintained with foreign governments the undisturbed relations of amity and peace. For these manifestations of His favor we owe to Him who holds our destiny in His hands the tribute of our grateful devotion.

To that mysterious exercise of His will, which has taxen from us the loved and illustrious cities a who was but lately the head of the Nation, we bow in sorrow and submission.

The memory of his exalted character, of his noble achievements, and of his patriotic life will be treasured forever as a sacred possession of the The announcement of his death drew from for-

eign governments and peoples tributes of sympa-thy and sorrow which history will record as signal tokens of the kinship of nations and the federation of mankind. Diplomatic Relations. The feeling of good will between our own govern-

ient and that of Great Britain was never more

marked than at present. In recognition of this pleasing fact, I directed, on the occasion of the ate centennial celebration at Yorktown, that a salute be given to the British flag.
Save for the correspondence to which I shall refer heresfier in relation to the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Panama, little has occurred worthy of mention in the diplomatic relations of

he two countries.

Early in the year the Fortune Bay claims were satisfactorily settled by the British Government paying in full the sum of £15,080, most of which has been already distributed. As the terms of the settlement included compensation for injuries suffered by our fishermen at Aspee Bay, there has been retained from the gross award a sum which is deemed adequate for those claims.

The participation of Americans in the exhibitions at Melbourne and Sydney will be approv-ingly mentioned in the reports of the two exhibitions, soon to be presented to Congress. They will liseless the readiness of our countrymen to make successful competition in distant fields of enter-N cottations for an international copyright conention are in hopeful progress. The surrender of Sitting Bull and his forces upon

although bodies of British Indians still cross the border in quest of sustenance. Upon this subject a correspondence has been opened which promises Indians. The presence at the Yorktown Celebration of representatives of the French republic and de-scendants of Lafayette and of his gallant com-

the Canadian frontier has allayed apprehension

patriots who were our allies in the Revolution has served to strengthen the spirit of good-will which has always existed between the two nations. You will be furnished with the proceedings of the bi-metallic conference held during the sur mer at the city of Paris. No accord was reache but a valuable interchange of views was had, and

the conference will next year be renewed.

At the electrical exhibition and congress, also held at Paris, this country was creditally represented by eminent specialists who, in the absence of an appropriation, generously lent their efficient aid at the instance of the State Department. While our exhibitors in this almost distinctively American field of achievement have won several valuable awards, I recommend that Congress pro-vide for the repayment of the personal expenses incurred, in the public interest, by the honorary

commissioners and delegates. No new questions respecting the status of our naturalized citizens in Germany have arisen during the year, and the causes of complaint, espe-cially in Alsace and Lorraine, have practically ceased through the liberal action of the imperial government in accepting our often expressed views on the subject. The application of the treaty of 1868 to the lately sequired ithenish provinces has received very earnest attention, and a definite and lasting agreement on this point is confidently expected. The participation of the descendants of Baron von Steuben in the Yorktown festivities, and their subsequent reception by their American kinsmen, strikingly evinced the ties of good-will which units the German people

and our own.
Our intercourse with Spain has been friendly. An agreement concluded in February last fixes a term for the labors of the Spanish and American Claims Commission. The Spanish government has been requested to pay the late awards of that com-mision, and will, it is believed, accede to the rejuest as promptly and courteously as on former

mposed upon American shipping in Spanish and calonial ports for slight irregularities in manifests. One case of hardship is specially worthy of atten-tiod. The bark Masonic, bound for Japan, entered Manilla in distress, and is there sought to be con-fiscated under Spanish revenue laws for an alleged shortage in her trans-shipped cargo. Though efforts for her relief have thus far proved unavail ing, it is expected that the whole matter will be adjusted in a friendly spirit.

The Senate resolutions of condolence on the as-assination of the Czar Alexander II. were appro-

priately communicated to the Russian govern-

ment, which in turn has expressed its sympathy in our late national bereavement. It is desirable that our cordial relations with Russia should be strengthened by proper engagements, assuring to peeceable Americans who visit the empire the consideration which is due to them as citizens of a friendly state. This is especially needful with respect to American Israelites, whose classification with the native Hebrews has evoked energetic remonstrations from this government. A supplementary consular agreement with Italy has been sanctioned and proclaimed, which puts

at rest conflicts of Jurisdiction in the case of crimes on shipboard. Several important international conferences have been held in Italy during the year. At the geographical congress of Vonice, the beneficence congress of Milan, and the hydrenic congress of Turic, this country was represented by delegates from branches of the public service, or by private citizens duly credited in an honorary capacity, It is hoped that Congress will give such promi-

nence to the results of their participation as they may seem to descrye.

The abolition of all discriminating duties against such colonial productions of the Dutch East Indies as are imported hither from Holland has been already considered by Congress. I trust that at the present session the matter may be favorably concluded.

The insecurity of life and property is many paris of Turkey has given rise to correspondence with the Porte, looking particularly to the better pro-tection of American missionaries in the empire. The condemned murderer of the emineut missionary, Dr. Justin W. Parsons, has not yet been ex-ecuted, although this Government has repeatedly demanded that examplary justice be done.

The Swiss Government has again solicited the good effices of our diplomatic and consular agents for the protection of its citizens in countries where t is not itself represented. This request has, within proper limits, been granted.

Our agents in Switzerland bave, been instructed. to protest against the conduct of the authorities of certain cummunes in permitting the emigra-tion to this country of criminals and other objec-

tionable persons. Several such persons, through the co-operation of the commissioners of emigra-tion at New York, have been sent back by the steamers which brought them. A continuance of this course may prove a more effectual remedy than diplomatic remonstrance. Treaties of commerce and navigation, and for

the regulation of consular privileges, have been concluded with Roumania and Serviceince their admission into the family of European states. As is natural with contiguous States having like astitutions and like aims of advancement and development, the friendship of the United States and Mexico has been constantly maintained. This Government has lost no occassion of encour-